

THE GREAT QUESTION.

We find ourselves standing almost alone among the Whig newspapers with regard to the great question of the day. Our views do not agree with those of Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster, or the President. From the first we have opposed every kind of compromise of the question of slavery extension, and our reasons for this opposition have been so frequently stated that we shall not repeat them. Yet upon mature reflection we have come to the conclusion that in the peculiar condition of things we have no right to hold an impracticable position with regard to this question. We wish to do what is fair and right in the matter, and we are persuaded that the controversy has now assumed a shape which calls upon us to make a choice of evils rather than stand exclusively upon views which cannot command the concurrence of Congress. It is certain that the sun will rise to-morrow that no territorial bill embodying the Wilcox Provision can pass both Houses of Congress;—nay, it is almost equally certain that such a bill cannot pass either House. The question which arises from this state of things is whether there is not some one plan which has a fair chance of getting through Congress, which, if it does not assure the Wilcox Provision to the territories, still does not in any way sanction the extension of slavery over them? Whether there is not some plan, which, if called upon, can defeat the compromise proposed by the Committee, which compromise we regard as a base surrender of the rights of the North, and as an intolerable outrage upon human rights? Whether there is not a plan and a practicable plan which will rescue the whole Pacific shore from the perils of slavery, and at the same time leave the territories no worse off in that respect than they already are. While there is a hope of applying the Wilcox provision to the territories we would advocate their organization with that proviso;—but if it cannot be applied, it is not better that the territories should not be organized? We have at heart the admission of California—it is most important that she should be admitted on every account;—but if she cannot be admitted without waiving the present organization of the territories, is it not better that the territories should be let alone for the present, and even until they apply for admission? If the question be whether the northern friends of free soil shall wage a hopeless opposition to all practical plans, or whether they shall support that plan which simply admits California and omits all allusion to the territories, in opposition to that other and atrocious plan, which yields every thing to slavery, is it not the duty of those who are sincerely and truly opposed to slavery extension to sustain the policy of the Administration? We have thought a great deal on the subject, and it seems to us that the best thing which is now left for northern Whigs to do is to use their influence to promote the policy generally known as the President's. We feel assured that either this policy or that of the Committee of 13 must prevail, and in that view we feel bound to advocate the administration policy and leave the territories to take their chance hereafter.—[New Bedford Mercury.]

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP OHIO AT NEW YORK. STARTLING INTELLIGENCE FROM CUBA!

Loading of the invaders, and surrender of Cardenas! Tremendous excitement at Havana! General Armstrong of the Spaniards—Merchants and Bankers renouncing their property to the Ships. Reported capture of 115 of the invaders, and their condemnation to death!

The following startling and important news from Cuba, was brought by the steamship Ohio, Capt. Schenck, which arrived at New York Friday afternoon. The Ohio brought nothing later from California.

Gen. Lopez landed at Cardenas about 90 miles from Havana, on the 17th inst., with about 500 men, and took possession of the town. The garrison consisted of one company of about 60 men, who made but slight resistance. They were driven into a church, and after losing 3 killed, surrendered.

The General landed in the steamer Creole, which left New Orleans on the 7th inst. Several other vessels, containing in all some 1200 or 1300 men, had left New Orleans previous to the Creole, but where they are to land is not known.

The greatest excitement prevailed at Havana, amounting to a panic. The city was under martial law, and several thousand militia had been enrolled and arms were being delivered to them. The resident foreigners were called on to enroll.—There were 1500 hundred troops at Matanzas, and 800 were despatched from Matanzas at 1 o'clock A. M. on the 20th, to reinforce them and march against Lopez.

It was reported that the force under Lopez had increased to 3,000, and that he was already half way to Matanzas.

On the 19th news was received that a large force was collected on Woman's Island, near Catoche, Yucatan. The General of Marines, with several vessels and about 300 men, started immediately for that point. Just before the Ohio left the Spanish steamer Pizarro came in with 195 prisoners, taken from that Island.

It was said they were mostly Germans and Irish. The report was that they were to be shot that day at 12 o'clock, or at least every tenth man shot, and the remainder confined in the dungeons of Morro Castle.

The force on the Creole with which General Lopez effected a landing, is only a small part of the expedition. It is known that some ten or twelve vessels have left New Orleans and different parts of the Gulf, probably to land simultaneously at different points.

It was reported that General Lopez had broken up the Railroad at Cardenas, in several places. The merchants and the bankers in Havana were removing their money to the fort for safety.

The Ohio, Georgia, and Falcon, were obliged to anchor at the entrance of the harbor. Captain Schenck protested through the American Consul to the Captain General, and demanded a safe anchorage, but was refused and told that he might go to sea as soon as he pleased.

None of the passengers, except those having passports, were permitted to go on shore, and no communication allowed between the passengers and officers of the town until a permit was obtained from the Consul General.

The Ohio was obliged to wait more than 15 hours for a permit to transfer her passengers, after she was ready for sea.

The Ohio brings 117 passengers, 15 of whom are from Chicago, 74 from New Orleans, and 64 from Havana.

She also brings \$410,000 in gold dust and specie, \$240,000 of which are for Wm. Hoge & Co. of this city, and about \$250,000 for the American Exchange Bank, and others, and the balance for M. G. Roberts, Esq.

In addition to the above she brings \$11,000 worth of Spanish doubloons brought from New Orleans to Havana, which she could not land, as all was suspended in consequence of the anticipated attack on the city of Havana.

THREE DAYS LATER.

By the arrival of the steamer Isabel at Charleston, we have dates from Havana three days later than was brought by the Ohio.

The Isabel left Havana on the morning of the 22d. The excitement at Havana had increased. The Government had not reported any success against the insurgents. A report was current that an engagement had taken place, and that the Spaniards were defeated.

The steamer Creole, which had taken Gen. Lopez and men to Cardenas, had escaped from the Spanish cruisers. The troops at Cardenas had gone over voluntarily to the standard of Gen. Lopez. In the fort at that place the invaders found a few small cannon and some ammunition.

General Lopez captured the Custom House treasure at Cardenas, amounting in all to between \$40,000 and \$50,000 in specie. The money was immediately put on board the Creole, to be sent to the United States for the purchase of certain munitions of war.

General Lopez's force is reported to have been greatly increased by native Cubans. They were rushing to his support from every quarter as fast as the news of his arrival spread.

Another regiment of the invaders is reported to have landed at Sagua La Grande. The number is stated at 600. By whom they are commanded is not known.

Sagua La Grande is distant 150 miles from Havana, and 70 miles from Cardenas, where Lopez landed. These troops it was supposed would reach Lopez before he could be attacked by the Spaniards.

In the department of Vueltia Abajo, the rising in favor of Lopez is universal. La Vueltia Abajo is the Western department of Cuba.

The report that 150 prisoners were taken by the Spanish steamer Pizarro, is false. The Pizarro arrived at Havana only half an hour before the Ohio sailed, and the report was started without a shadow of foundation.

Among the Spanish vessels cruising off the coast was the Cortez, war steamer (between Havana and Cardenas), the Pizarro, commanded by Admiral Armijos, a celebrated man, and having under his direction the Esperanza and Sabarras, 41 and 74 gun vessels. These three vessels had sailed for Woman's Island.

HAVANA FORCES.

The following papers speak for themselves, and are in the grandiloquent style of the Spanish officials.

[Supplement to the Gaceta, May 19.]

OFFICIAL PART.

GOVERNMENT AND CAPTAIN GENERAL OF THE FREE FAITHFUL ISLAND OF CUBA. OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

1. Don Frederik de Bonelli, Count of Alvey, Captain General of the Island of Cuba, and General-in-Chief of the Army, make known that foreign parties, assembled some time for the purpose, having now landed to effectuate their sacrilegious designs in the territory confided to me by Her Majesty, it being my sacred duty to preserve the interest of the country, as well as to protect the lives and properties of its faithful inhabitants, using the extraordinary powers with which I am invested, in addition to the powers I possess by royal ordinance as General-in-Chief, I do ordain and command:—

Art. 1. The whole territory of the island of Cuba, its adjacent islands, bays, and dependencies, are hereby declared to be in a state of siege, and consequently subject to all military consequences of such a state, as long as the circumstances exist which require this measure.

Notwithstanding the preponderating power with which the military jurisdiction is invested by this decree, all the other tribunals and justices will continue in the exercise of their respective duties, and in the transaction of all ordinary and usual business not excluded from their authority by the present decree.

Art. 2. All the coasts of the island, and of the adjoining waters, are hereby declared to be in a state of blockade, by naval forces of Her Majesty; and, in consequence of said blockade, every vessel may be required to show its papers and documents, and to undergo a strict examination. Such vessels as may arrive, carrying passengers, whatever may be their destination, are pronounced instantly to be suspicious. But if the papers and register do not confirm the suspicion, they shall only be required to sail away from the island forthwith. In the contrary case if the ship carries ammunition or arms, or anything whatever calculated to promote civil war in the island, the said vessels shall be, on the fact, considered as enemies, and treated as pirates according to the ordinance of the Royal Armada.

Art. 3. All persons, in whatever number, who shall be taken, having belonged to invading band, shall immediately be shot.

Art. 4. Although it is by no means remotely to be supposed that any inhabitants of this country can possibly connect himself with the horde of robbers, thus forgetting the sacred duty they owe to their Queen, to their country, and the regard they ought to have for their own interests, yet, if nevertheless, there should happen to be any one, to his misfortune, involved in such a disgraceful criminality, he shall be considered as belonging to the aforesaid foreign horde, and subject to the same punishment designated in the former article.

Art. 5. Whoever shall aid the pirates with money, or with food, or with information, or with any kind of aid, or assistance of any kind whatsoever, shall be shot upon the spot.

Art. 6. All persons who shall, by any means whatever, public or private, endeavor to change the good opinions of the inhabitant, to subvert order or to change in the least degree the order of the country, as well as those who do not immediately hasten to render aid, co-operation and instant obedience to the legitimate authorities, shall also be condemned to the same penalty of death as aforesaid.

Art. 7. The commanders general of departments, lieutenant governors, in their districts, commanders of troops in operation, as well as those in garrison or forts, are charged with the most exact and punctual obedience to this edict. All public officers of every kind or class are charged to co-operate to the public service, and carelessness or connivance will be visited with the forfeit of their lives.

THE COUNT OF ALCOY.

Havana, May 19, 1850.

SECRETARY OF POLICE.

INHABITANTS OF THE FREE FAITHFUL ISLAND OF CUBA. The Governor, Captain-General, and General-in-Chief of the Army of Her Majesty, addressed you this day, to let you know that some corrupt foreigners, without honor or principle, without country, without right feelings, the greater part of them a miserable scum, whom the convulsions of Europe, these few years back, have cast upon the shores of America, the same who a year ago proposed to come to our island from the territory of a friendly nation, in which they had assembled, are now on our shores to perpetrate their rash and iniquitous undertaking—an undertaking without example in the annals of the civilized world—a vandale attempt of pirates, who have no other object than plunder and licentiousness, by the ruin and destruction of a country the model of felicity which they boldly declare offers to them a better field than California, in the plunder of property, to be divided among them as the recompense of their toils, destroying all the ties and bonds which constitute the society of this precious Antille, the favorite daughter of Spain. Their panting desire, their intention is to plunge this island into a chaos of anarchy, and in all the horrors of a civil war such as I need not describe to you.

Nevertheless, make yourself easy: I was ready to receive them. There fate is bringing them to the gibbet, and they shall have it. I assure you they shall not at a lesser cost violate the sacred rites of nations, of Spanish Nationality. Your acknowledged fidelity, more than even the interests of your families and property, is to me a complete security. I know the shout of indignation with which you would drive back the evil ones; but their blindness deceives and seduces them, and they believe not your sentiments; therefore, I charge myself, with the royal army and navy at my command, to convey to them a message from you, in every place on the coast, and in the bays, wherever they may hide themselves.

Inhabitants, I am confident not one of you will deviate in his conduct. Remain secure in the vigilance of the authorities, and in the arms confided to me by Her Majesty for protection, and for the defence of her dominions.

Respect to the laws and regard to noble proceeding, will be the rule of the soldiers, vigorous punishment without limits, will pursue those who forget what their country demands of all her sons.

Spaniards of both hemispheres. The hour for the battle has sounded and its effects will be felt in these seas for no human consideration shall restrain me. But, forget it not, peace shall revive again quickly.

THE COUNT OF ALCOY.

Havana, May 19, 1850.

ENROLLMENT OF TROOPS.

The Spanish authorities were enrolling all the forces they could into the ranks. On the 20th, the Island, it was rumored, would be declared in a "State of Siege."

ANOTHER SIDE OF THE STORY.

The following was telegraphed from New York Saturday evening to the Gazette:—

We have received a despatch from Savannah. The Isabella was boarded off the bar. The news differs from that in the Extra Sun; which was forwarded to the Boston papers.

The Isabella left Havana on the 22d. Gen. Lopez, accompanied by one of his aids, Jesacher Esnagu, took lodgings at the City Hotel. From his statement, it appears that the landing at Cardenas, and taking the town, was accomplished much in the manner before stated; but the troops being dissatisfied with their warm reception, and having lost time in getting fuel and conveying the wounded men on board the Creole, which was to return for reinforcements, they became disheartened, and insisted on going to Key West. They were closely pursued by the steamer Pizarro, but fortunately escaped.

The papers of yesterday fully substantiate this last rumor and appearance at present seems to show that the Cuba Expedition has proved a complete failure. Gen. Lopez was arrested in Savannah on the 16th inst. by order of the President, but sufficient evidence was not adduced upon examination to justify commitment, and he was discharged.

He declares his inflexible determination to persist in his purpose, and expresses the utmost confidence in the ultimate success of the project.

NO ELECTION IN FOURTH DISTRICT, MASSACHUSETTS.

There was another trial in this district on Monday, and resulted in no choice. The vote stood—

Thompson, w	4544
Palfrey, L	4844
Seaworth, J	793

2 towns not heard from which give last trial 82 majority against Palfrey, he will consequently lack about 500 of an election.

TROUBLES IN CANADA.

TOBACCO, 26th May, 1850.

The debate in the Assembly to-day, on an amendment to send an address to the Queen, declaring it inexpedient to make the legislative council elective developed strong tendency to organize charges, and brought on general discussion. The right to freely discuss the annexation question was insisted upon by ex-Solicitor General Bagley, and several others; and the Ministry was strongly condemned for making the dismissal of Colonel Price. He defied the Colonial Secretary and the Provincial Attorney to prosecute him or any one advocating independence. The spirit of the debate was hostile to England and to the stability of English institutions in Canada. The motion for the election of legislative council was negatived 51 to 13.

It is a locomotive, emitting neither steam nor smoke, and looking like a common baggage car, has been built to take the place of horses in running the cars through the city of New York, at the end of the Hudson River Railroad. It is made to run about 6 miles an hour. This is a first rate idea, and we see no reason why such locomotives may not come into general use.—Boston Mail.

CELEBRATION OF THE 17TH JUNE.

A meeting of the Committees of the Bunker Hill Monument Association and the City Council of Charlestown, for making arrangements to celebrate the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, was held at the Director's Room, in the Fitchburg Passenger Depot, on Thursday, when the Joint Committee was organized, G. Washington Warren as Chairman, and Wm. W. Wheelton as Secretary.

The Committee consists of the following gentlemen: On the part of the Monument Association, G. W. Warren, Wm. Appleton, Dr. J. C. Warren, Henry N. Hooper, and Wm. W. Wheelton; and on the part of the city, Mayor Warren, Aldermen Taggard and Phillips, and Messrs. Holden, Swift, and Clapp, of the Common Council, to which H. P. Fairbanks, President of the Council, has been added.

The first business which came before the Committee for consideration was the selection of a suitable place for the delivery of the Oration, by Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, and on this subject it was voted to request of the Government the use of the large ship-house in the Navy Yard, now unoccupied, and capable of accommodating some ten thousand persons, at least. In accordance with this vote, an application was forwarded to Washington yesterday, with the approbation of Com. Downs, commandant of the Yard.

Subcommittees were appointed on various subjects, and the Committee then adjourned until next week.—Bunker Hill Beacon.

General Lopez, who is to liberate the poor oppressed planters in Cuba, is a Venezuelan, not a Peruvian, by birth, and according to a very inflated biographical sketch which appears to have been written by the same person who produces his proclamations, he has performed some extraordinary things in his time.—Originally he was bred a merchant, but he took part with Bolivar in the civil disturbances which ended in the expulsion of the Spaniards, and was a Colonel at 23. He took up his residence in Cuba in 1825. Being in Spain during the Carlist troubles, he distinguished himself on the government side, and was made first aide-camp to the Commander-in-chief of the National Guard of Spain, and subsequently Commander-in-chief of several provinces; was afterwards Governor of Madrid, and Senator from the city of Seville. It is said that he maintained liberal democratic principles throughout his career. He is now 50 years old, and his disgust of Spanish rule arises from the expulsion of the Cuban deputies from the Cortes.

THE HERALD. THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1850.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

The Whigs of Vermont are requested to meet in State Convention at Montpelier, on Wednesday the 17th of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating a State ticket, and making other suitable preparations for the coming election.

In view of the importance of this election, being the first under our new Constitution, a full representation from every section of the State, is earnestly invited.

It is hoped that all the members of the County Committees will be present, as it will afford them an opportunity of conferring together to adopt suitable measures calculated to continue the harmony and success of the party.

A. P. LYMAN, } Whig
JUSTIN S. MORRILL, } State
DANIEL H. O'NEIL, } Com.
PORTUS BAXTER, }
ORRIN SMITH, }
May 21, 1850.

WHIG COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Whigs of the County of Rutland are requested to meet by their delegates at Castleton, on the 26th day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices, viz: three County Senators, two Judges of the County Court, a Sheriff, a High Bailiff, and a State's Attorney, and a Judge of Probate for the District of Rutland, and also a Judge of Probate for the District of Fairhaven.

The number of Delegates to be one from each town, and one delegate for each 50 Whig votes, and one for each fraction over 25 Whig votes given in each town for Governor in the year 1849, which will give to the town of Benson 4 delegates, Brandon 5, Castleton 6, Chittenden 2, Clarendon 4, Danby 4, Fairhaven 3, Hubbardston 2, Ira 2, Mendon 2, Middlebury 3, Mt. Holly 5, Mt. Tabor 1, Pawlet 4, Pittsfield 2, Pittsburg 4, Poultney 6, Rutland 8, Sherburne 2, Shrewsbury 3, Sudbury 2, Tinnmouth 3, Wallingford 5, Wells 3, and Westhaven 2.

It is expected that each town will appoint the number of delegates to which it is entitled, at a public meeting called by the several town committees for that purpose.

The County Committee, beg leave to urge upon the Town Committees the importance of taking measures to render the appointment and attendance of the full quota of delegates from all the Towns in the County.

J. EDGERTON, } County
C. SPENCER, }
D. B. JONES, }
A. G. DANA, } Com.
M. D. STRONG, }
Rutland, May 15, 1850.

TO THE FREEMEN OF THE COUNTY OF RUTLAND.

The undersigned, Whig County Committee, represent to the Freemen of the County that they have had under consideration the mode and manner in which the convention for the nomination of County officers should be constituted and have agreed unanimously upon the plan contained in the accompanying call. This is deemed by us the fairest mode of obtaining the expression of the will of the people in the nomination of County officers. By this plan, as nearly and as equitably as possible, the voice of the towns and of the Freemen will be represented. The action of the County Convention under the amended Constitution, has become of paramount importance—a large number of officers heretofore appointed by the Legislature will be elected by a direct vote of the Freemen. It becomes of the first importance then, that all the towns should be represented by the full number of delegates to which they are entitled, and that those delegates should be selected by the towns respectively, upon general notice given by the town committees of the time and place of meeting for that purpose.

J. EDGERTON, }
C. SPENCER, }
D. B. JONES, }
A. G. DANA, }
M. D. STRONG, }
Rutland, May 15, 1850.

WHIG COUNTY CONVENTION.

Our Whig friends throughout the County will, we hope, take notice of, and pay heed to the call for the annual County Convention to be held at Castleton on the 26th day of next month. Under the change which has been made in regard to the manner of electing county officers, and inasmuch as a nomination with the 'old guards'—the Whigs of Rutland County—is tantamount to an election, it is highly important that every town should be fully and righteously represented. We were never in favor of the change which has been made—bringing the election of these officers directly to the people—nor have we ever been quite so democratic as to oppose it. We have thought and still think, that with such a representation as Vermont has—a delegate from each town—in her legislature, these appointments could be better, and quite as satisfactorily, made there, as in convention here.

In order to obviate one of the difficulties likely, in any party, to occur in such a change—our Committee have suggested a plan upon which these nominations may be made—giving to each town its requisite vote under the rule which they recommend. That this matter will be discussed in Convention is a thing of course; and we might say, among Whigs of Rutland County, equally as a matter of course, satisfactorily adjusted. For ourselves, we see no objection to the basis upon which the representation of the different towns is placed,—and of course there can be

none in the apportionment under the rule.

In any event, it is to be hoped that every town in the county will at once move in the matter and send at least the number allotted to each—and as many more as they can. We look for a large representation from all the towns in the county—and shall be disappointed if the same harmony and good feeling shall not prevail, that has ever so distinguished and characterized the ever-true Whigs of 'old Rutland.'

SAXE'S POEMS.

We received some time since a copy of the above work from the author—through the hands of H. L. Spencer—and in a brief notice of the same, while we gave full credit to Mr. Saxe as a wit and satirist—of the Dean Swift school—we made a suggestion that Mr. S's writings with all their brilliancy of wit and humor, were not sufficiently marked with that fancy and imaginativeness which would place him in the rank of the real poets.

It seems by the following, that at least some others are disposed to go still further in contesting Mr. S's claims as a poet—and we do not feel at liberty to refuse a place to the following strictures on this head:—

For the Herald.

POEMS BY JOHN G. SAXE.—Boston, Ticknor, Reed & Fields.

Having read Saxe's poems, and having read some fullsome adulations from the press—we feel at liberty to express some what of our own notions, as to the claim Mr. S. has set up as poet.

We consider Mr. Saxe no poet, and we think the word 'Poems' should not have been placed upon the title page. In the first place, we do not think there is a single line in the volume, which can, with any propriety, be called Poetry. Poetry is the language of the heart, and no one can be a Poet who has not a heart to appreciate, and an eye to see, the beauty with which the world is clothed, at all times and at all seasons. The true poet lives in the ideal rather than in the real world, and he finds little that is inspiring in the every day scenes of every day life.

Now, Mr. Saxe,—if we may judge the man by his works—has never allowed his thoughts to leave his Kitchen and Dining room but once—then he took a stroll through the city (personally we presume, for we doubt whether he has imagination enough to picture even a paved street between two rows of five-story buildings) but forgot to visit the Park, Fountain, Common, or Battery. Now we ask every candid reader, are Kitchens and ragged coats fit subjects for poetry? and are the circumstances connected with a tallow-chandler's rise and fall, such circumstances as a poet would choose to immortalize in verse? We think not. But it may be said—with the poet, all subjects are poetical. This may be true in a degree—but we doubt whether the world is "full of poetry" in the eye of one who has not a spark of poetry in his composition. Mr. Saxe, in all his compositions, imitates the style of Hood and Holmes. Both these authors have written some most excellent poetry;—Hood's 'Fair Inez,' and Holmes' 'L'Inconnue' are gems which will be read and admired when most of their other compositions are forgotten—but these are the very pieces which Mr. Saxe never attempts to imitate; they are altogether above his capacity. As a satirical writer Mr. Saxe may pass, but as a poet he never can. Macaulay's England is "prose poetry" but Mr. Saxe's volume is not even that. Eastman is a poet, and as a poet we admire him, but within the whole of Mr. Saxe's volume there cannot be found as much poetry as may be found in single line of his. These are "our honest opinions honestly expressed," and we believe them to coincide with the opinions of the majority of those who have read the "Poems of John Geoffrey Saxe."

CLAIMS AGAINST PORTUGAL.—The Journal of Commerce contains the following in relation to our difficulties with Portugal, taken from a letter written from Lisbon to a merchant in South street:—

"You may look for a very stringent communication from your President, to Congress, in relation to claims made by the United States on Portugal, embracing the case of the General Armstrong. It has leaked out here that your Minister here will be immediately withdrawn unless all these claims be forthwith satisfied and paid."

It is also well known here that our Government (the Portuguese Government) has offered to leave the question of these claims to be decided by a friendly power, or so far as regards those of a mercantile character to competent, high minded men. Your Government, however, in this age of peace-making, is imperative, and positively refuses.

You may rely on what I say. Things are at this moment made serious and war-like by America, and the first arrival will most probably withdraw your young Minister.

GREAT JUBILEE BROTHER JONATHAN.—The monster pictorial of Wilson & Co. (New York) issued in honor

of the Nation's natal day, fourth of July 1850, has been received. It presents an abundant variety of large and admirably executed Pictures, historical, satirical and funny. The grand feature of the paper appears to be a fine large engraving of "Raising the first Liberty pole in the State of New York"—a scene taken from Hoffman's admirable romance of "Greyslaer." A complete copy of "Washington's Farewell Address" is given in a handsome printed running hand script, with a fac simile of Washington's signature. This occupies a broadside of two pages, and is enclosed in a neat border for framing.—Altogether this is a valuable and entertaining sheet for the glorious fourth. It is sold at the usual price of 12 1/2 cents.

LATER FROM THE PLAINS. ST. LOUIS, May 23, 1850.

A government train of 24 loaded wagons arrived at Fort Leavenworth, from Santa Fe. The train made the journey from Santa Fe to the Fort in the short time of 24 days. Among the company is Col. Washington, Esq. Governor of New Mexico, Col. Beal and Son, and Capts. Hunt and Judd, and Lieut. Williams. The party met a large number of emigrants near Council Grove. There was little or no grass on the Plains, which caused much distress among the emigrants, as most of the animals, had given out for want of food. A large number of the inhabitants of Santa Fe were preparing to leave for California as soon as the season would permit.

The Minnesota Register of the 15th reports another Indian murder near Fort Snelling. It appears that a large party of Chippewas crossed the river, and falling on a party of Sioux, a fight ensued, in which one of the latter tribe was killed and several on both sides were wounded. Both parties seem determined to carry on a regular warfare, and there is no telling where it will end. Thirteen of the Sioux tribe, recently engaged in the murder at Apple Creek, have been given up at Fort Snelling, but were subsequently liberated on the road.

The new Presbyterian Church at Paul's Minnesota, was destroyed by fire on Friday week.

The Western Reporter of last Saturday contains a letter from S. McAdam, of Weston, saying that the cholera had broken out among the California emigrants. A letter dated at Grasshopper Creek, 50 miles out, month of May, says,—"the cholera had broken out in the train of Dr. Clark, and created much alarm. C. H. Moore, of Mulford, Ill., had died, and two others were expected to die in the course of 24 hours—another, who was seriously attacked, is fast recovering. I am fearful the awful disease will extend. The Marshall train composed of about sixty emigrants, when last heard from were travelling very slowly; the grass was barely sufficient to sustain the oxen. All well."

A lady passenger from Littlefield on the Naugatuck Railroad, had her purse containing \$255 stolen from her by a pick-pocket. The money was all made up to her by her fellow passengers, one gentleman giving \$225, but refused to disclose his name to any but the fair recipient of his generous bounty.

TROY AND RUTLAND RAILROAD.—The Troy and Rutland Railroad Company have let their Road from Salem to the Hoosic Valley, so as to connect with the Troy and Boston Road, near Eagle Bridge, to Greenough Barker & Co., to be completed by the first of July, 1851.

MATRIMONIAL AGENCY.—A company has been formed in Boston with a capital of \$15,000 called "The N. E. Matrimonial Agency Co." Gentlemen in want of wives, and ladies in want of husbands pay \$3 and have their names registered. This date they are entitled for one year to receive introductions and other assistance from the company.

The Petersburg, (Va.) Intelligencer, in reply to a statement in the Richmond Enquirer, that while the Northern factories are discharging their hands, the Southern factories "are working full time and doing a thriving business," says they are not doing a thriving business, but many of them are compelled to "come down to half work." The idea that the Southern factories can prosper under existing circumstances is perfectly ridiculous. They are mainly engaged in the manufacture of the coarsest fabrics, in which the material used forms an expense greatly disproportionate to the material of the finer fabrics. At the present prices of cotton, the products of Southern factories will sell for but very little beyond the price of the raw cotton.—[Boston Daily Mail.]

TERMS OF U. S. SENATORS.—The terms of seven Whig and twelve Democratic Senators expire on the 4th of March next. The Whigs are Baldwin of Conn,